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#### In Oriente.

The annual report of the State of Oriente, rendered by its Governor, Carlos Manuel. DE CESPEDES, to the authorities of the republic of Cuba, gives an interesting account of affairs in that State for the year 1896.

Oriente, as its name indicates, is in the eastern part of the island, where the patriots, over broad regions, have things much their own way, although the enemy is still found in the towns. The arrival of Gen. CALIXTO GARCIA's expedition, about thirteen months ago, gave a great source of reliance to the civil Government of Oriente.

Trouble arose, however, at first, from the incapacity of clerks and other subordinate civil officers, many of them being country people of little education. The civil guards and police were ill-organized, the roads too much neglected, and the workshops doing little for the troops. But hard work and a willing spirit soon accomplished much.

By Jan. 22, 1897, the date of the report three mail routes, with branches in all directions, had been established. The territorial guards were organized to protect the roads. From the river Jobabo, it is said, to the lighthouse of Maise, "about 300,000 souls live under the Cuban flag." This is exclusive, if we read the report correctly, of "the five divisions of the First and Second Army Corps, 4,000 civil employees, the members of the territorial guards, and the new immigration of the last months." Holguin alone has more than 40,000 inhabitants. "The males work on the lands of the State fifteen days out of every month. Their labor is exclusively devoted to providing for the army and to certain public charges. The rest of their time is devoted to their affairs." On products and manufactures the Treasury officers collect a mod-

erate duty. In the last four months about 1,000 saddles had been manufactured, 20,000 pairs of shoes, and great quantities of ammunition belts and straps. The product of salt had been very great, and the Government had thoroughly organized the works. Public education had not been neglected.

Country and liberty" are the words with which the report closes, and its spirit is one of faith and good cheer.

#### Our Commerce with Mexico.

Mexico is desirous of enlarging her commerce with the United States. In the message which President DIAZ sent to Congress at the opening of this month he refers to the circumstance that his Government has recently granted franchises for the establishment of four new steamship lines be tween Mexican and American ports; and it gives us pleasure to say that the legislation of the Mexican Congress has been very favorable to the advancement of commercial enterprise. The mercantile marine of Mexico, employed both in the foreign trade and the coasting trade, has grown steadily for years past, and it is now nearly as large as the country calls for.

Mexico is the only country of Spanish

America in which the commercial interests of the United States are larger than those of any European country. Owing to the contiguity of the two countries, the exchanges between them are conducted by land as well as by sea, and they are advantageous to both parties. England has never been able to gain such a measure of control of the commerce of Mexico as she has gained of that of other Spanish-American countries. It appears by the reports for the fiscal year 1895-96 that the imports to Mexico from the United States were over \$20,000,000, as against about \$8,000,000 from England, and that Mexican exports to the United States were more than five times greater than those to England, the value of the former being as high as \$80,000,000. By putting these figures over against those from any country of South America, one may see how much less advantage England gains from Mexico. than, for example, from Brazil or from Chili. It is to be wished, of course, that the value of our exports to Mexico were more nearly up to that of our imports from Mexico, and that the balance of trade were better adjusted; but it must be that Mexican products are needed here more than American manufactures are needed by the people of Mexico.

Mexican commerce is very sure to advance rapidly hereafter through the opening up of the country by the construction of desiable lines of railroad. This subject is referred to by President DIAZ in his message. He presents figures through which we gain the information that new railroads to the extent of nearly 500 kilometres have been constructed since September last, or within a period of six months. This is, indeed, remarkable extension of the country's rail road system. Its lines a year ago measured, all told, about 7,000 miles. This is small in comparison with the figures for our own country; but it is to be remembered that Mexico is a much smaller country than the United States, and that its population is much smaller than ours. The result of opening up for trade those new portions of Mexican territory through which the recently constructed railroad lines run must ere long be made manifest By the increase of the facilities for trade

trade is increased, and so is production. We think that American enterprise might find in Mexico a much larger field of operations than it has ever had there.

# The Recent Italian Elections

On the surface of things the party headed by the Marquis DI RUDINI seems to have gained a remarkable success in the election of members for the Chamber of Deputies. which was lately held in Italy. It is certain that the Parliamentary majority of the Ministry is materially increased. If, however, the returns are examined narrowly, two sources of grave danger to the future stability of the monarchical régime disclose themselves. We refer to the conquest of important cities achieved by the Socialists, and to the unusually stiff adherence of Catholic electors to the Papal policy not to take part in Parliamentary elections. These phenomens, taken together, consti-

tute a menace which has caused Italian Liberals to shiver in the hour of their ostensible triumph, for they indicate that the time is drawing near when the monarchy founded by CAYOUR will be beset by the "Reds" upon the one hand and by the Blacks" upon the other.

ried by them. Two Socialists, for instance,

were returned by Turin, the hereditary

citadel of the house of Savoy; another So

cialist was elected in Florence, and two

Radicals of the most advanced type were

victorious in Rome. Thus the three succes-

sive capitals of the kingdom of Italy have

partially declared for that further develop-

ment of the revolution which threatens the

existing order. An equally significant

symptom of dissatisfaction with the present

state of things was disclosed in Milan,

where the anti-monarchical principle tri

umphed over the monarchical by 11,062

votes to 7,795. The dismay of the Liberal

or Moderate party, of which the Marquis

DI RUDINI is the chief, is revealed in their

indignation at the persistent refusal of the

Catholic party to participate in the contest

for the cause of order at the ballot box. It

olic associations were particularly active

in urging abstention, and were more suc-

cessful than ever before, notwithstanding

the pressure put in some cases upon Cath-

olic workmen by their employers to induce

them to vote, and notwithstanding the

solid inducements in the form of bribes

which were held out to the electors.

It is said that single votes brought

fabulous prices, as much, for example, as

\$10 apiece, and that in one case \$300 was

obtained for ten votes. Nevertheless, in

Bergamo, the Vendée of Italy, the actual

voters numbered only 24 per cent, of the

registered electors, and in a parish of Pa-

dua out of 554 enrolled upon the registra-

tion list, only 66 exercised their privilege.

In Florence, although upward of 18,000

were registered, less than 7,000 voted.

while in Rome the disproportion was still

larger, amounting in one constituency to

only 1,566 votes as against 5,263 electors;

in Turin the numbers polled varied from

about a half to a third of those registered.

In the opinion of the Gazzetta di Torino,

the Socialist gains, impressive as they are,

constitute a less ominous phenomenon than

does the attitude of the Catholics, whose ob-

stinate abstention from the ballot boxes

may in future give a perilous character to

the agitation of the advanced Socialist and

Republican party. The Gazzetta di Vene-

sia warns its friends, the Moderate Lib-

erals, against the dream of being able by

the means of a medium party to make head

against the two extremes. The programme

neither reds nor blacks," it says, may

have been a possible expedient some years

ago, but a few years hence the situation,

with which Italians will be confronted.

will be this: A middle party, weak and

discordant, and two extreme wings very

strong; one all black, consisting of the

Catholic masses organized and resolute;

the other all red, made up of the popular

masses recruited by Socialism in the fields

and workshops. The same newspaper,

reminding the Liberals that Signor

Costa, the most powerful Socialist in

Italy, has said: "We fear the priests

goes on to ask whether the Liberals will

them the enemies of the country when, as

who in presence of the unheeding passive-

ness of some institutions and the progres

sive ruin of others, are preparing the pha-

lanxes that will battle with the revolution.

There is no doubt that with every year

the efficacy of the purely negative system

of defensive warfare adopted by the Papacy

against the existing monarchical regime,

ecomes increasingly apparent in the utter

dislocation introduced by it into the mech-

A Great Week for Women.

Last week was one of unusual interest for

women. On Tuesday forty-seven members

of the Woman's Law Class of the New York

University were graduated, and received

the Chancellor's certificate. Some of them

are married, and others unmarried. Some

of them will further pursue their studies in

the University Law School, which is at-

tended by both women and men; while

others have acquired as much legal learn-

ing as they desire for use in the affairs of

ife. Some of them are women of fortune.

and all of them are women of intellec

tual quality and scholarly habit. It was a

pleasing spectacle that was witnessed last

Tuesday in the fine concert hall where the

graduating exercises were held. The mem-

ers of the class were in cap and gown,

happy, full of spirit, healthful, and tran-

quil. It was a proud day for them, long to

On Wednesday the question of admitting

women as lay delegates to the General Con-

ference of the Methodist Episcopal Church

was brought up at a meeting of the min-

isters of that denomination in Brooklyn.

The strength of the sentiment in favor of

their admission was made manifest by the

were unwilling to agree to an open vote;

they demanded a secret ballot so that

their names might be kept out of the

sight of the members of the denomination.

But an estimate of the strength of the re

spective parties may be made from the cir-

cumstance that nearly one-third of the

218 ministers at the meeting favored the

open vote. It is a fair inference that

this one-third was made up of the men

who desire that women shall be empowered

to act as lay delegates at the General Con-

ference. Perhaps the number on that side

was yet larger, for the leader on the other

side appealed to his brethren in a manner

that served as a warning to them. It was

a curious argument that he made. He de-

sired that the vote should be kept secret,

for fear of the women! He said that women

members of the Church had written threat-

ening letters to ministers who were opposed

to woman representation in the Conference,

declaring that they would not attend the

churches of such ministers. It may be sup-

posed that this statement had the effect of

leading some of the ministers who thought

that women should be admitted as dele-

gates to favor the secret ballot. It would

have been unkind for them to com-

pel their timid brethren on the other side

to appear openly as the adversaries of wo-

man representation, thus rendering them-

selves liable to threats that might be car-

ried out. The Rev. Dr. BUCKLEY himself,

the leader of the secret ballot side, had no

reason to be afraid of threatening letters,

for he is an editor. We regard the apparent

defeat of the woman representation party

as a great victory for them. One-third of

the ministers boldly favored their cause,

and perhaps many more were restrained

be remembered.

anism of representative government.

alone; as for you, you are in liquidation,

eems that during the late campaign Cath-

Wednesday's vote. On another day of the week the same question was brought up at the Sing Sing meeting of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. There, also, the It is not so much the number of Socialists woman party was beaten, but did not lose in the new Chamber which excites apprethe hope of winning yet, through a change hension, for they will fall short of twenty, of the ministerial mind. as it is the prestige resulting from the national distinction of the constituencies car-

In politics, too, there was an occurrence last week of interest to women. We had news from Albany concerning the proposed amendments to the State Constitution favoring woman suffrage, and concerning the amendment to the Greater New York charter providing that women hold certain municipal offices. may In both of these matters the Legislature is adverse to any change. Both the Constitution and the charter, so far as they relate to the political rights of women, are to remain as they were drawn up. It cannot be said, however, that this decision of the Legislature is a setback for the cause of woman. Both of the amendments spoken of owe their defeat in a large measure to women. The Woman's Anti-Suffragist State League made energetic opposition to them. Women representatives of that body went to Albany to urge the members of the Legislature to vote against them. The organization is a strong one, and is very much in earnest. Its members do not desire that women shall possess any other political privileges than those which already beong to them. They are at cross-purpose with women politicians, and they say that the great majority of the women of the State are on their side. We are unable to speak with certainty upon this subject, for the reason that the women have never been polled. We can say, though, that the wonan suffragists are untiring in their labors, and that a good many men favor their cause. It may be said that the three Western States in which woman suffrage is established have not been ruined by it.

Outside of the suffrage question many women take an interest in political affairs, and meetings of a number of Women's Republican clubs were held during the week. At one of the meetings an "original poem" of a romantic character gave pleasure to the audience, and at another there was an unusually acrimonious debate. We don't seem to hear much of women's Democratic clubs, and must ask if there are any of them

in town. In the matter of public education, a ques tion of particular interest for woman school teachers was at the front last week; it re lated to the appointment of women as principals of the proposed high schools for girls. The argument on the woman's side in this case is strong. "All the principals in these schools should be women," said a woman who has studied the subject. "It is highly desirable," said another woman of knowledge, "that women should be appointed to these places, and they should likewise hold offices as school inspectors and School Commissioners." We also received last week a circular that has been prepared in the interest of the woman teachers in the public schools of the city; it is an argument in favor of making their salaries more nearly equal to those of man teachers. All these matters are deserving of the careful atten

tion of the Board of Education. We have obtained reports of the proceedings of the Congress of the Women's National Science Clubs which was held at Washington a few days ago. Papers were continue to laugh at the Clericals and call there read by woman upon astronomy. natural history, and other high themes of a matter of fact, it is the Clericals alone

scientific character. We think that there must have been in the city nearly a hundred courses of lectures for women by women during the past winter, and a good many of them have been brought to an end within a week. The women lecturers have dealt with questions in history, literature, the drama, ducation, architecture, music, theology, law, and government. Some of them have been learned, instructive, and attractive, highly appreciated by the intelligent bodies of women who have listened to them.

In this brief review we have spoken of out a few of the intellectual activities of the women of the time. There are women in medicine, jurisprudence, divinity, letters, the arts, the sciences, journalism, and politics. We need not speak of the women actors, artisans, mechanics, telegraph operators, stenographers, typewriters, warblers, and bicyclers, or of the women in business. There are tens of thousands of them among us, and they are everywhere.

Wonderful, indeed, has been the mental development of American women since all the world was opened up for them.

As to those women out at Denver who want to form regiments of women soldiers, let them ask the regular army what it thinks of the notion.

## Will the Scal Be Permitted to Live

The regulations thus far adopted for the reservation of the fur seal are based upon insufficient knowledge of the habits of that animal and of the measures required for its protection. This is the gist of the preiminary report of our commission, headed by Dr. JORDAN, which studied the question at the Pribylov Islands last summer; this is the basis of the present demand of our Govcircumstance that the party opposed to it ernment for an international conference to consider the matter.

One of these regulations established closed zone of sixty miles around the islands, within which pelagic scaling is forbidden; but the commission says that mos of the seals feed at a distance of seventy five to one hundred miles from the Priby lovs, and the sealers have only to hang around the outer limit of the closed zone to get the animals. The closed zone affords

almost no protection. Another rule declares August an open month for pelagic sealing; but the commission says that sealers may easily make the main harvest of the year in that month, for most of the seals are then going to or coming from the islands.

In October last the Commission found on the islands the bodies of 14,343 pups that had starved to death and 1.546 were in a dving condition. This simply means that the nursing mothers had left the islands and were killed before they could return. It is a law of seal life that these mothers do not leave the islands until they are again impregnated, so that three lives are sacrificed every time one of them is killed.

The diminution in the number of animals that reached the breeding ground last sum mer shows with what appailing rapidity the fur seal is being exterminated. For six months in the year the animal is now exposed to capture, all the way from San Francisco to the Aleutian Islands. It has now been ascertained positively that pelagic sealing must be stopped speedily, or it will come to a natural end in a few years more, because there will be no seals to hunt.

It may not be necessary to prohibit pelagic sealing entirely beyond a certain period of years; but unless the Canadian hunters

only by prudence from favoring it. We are called off for a sufficiently long time to contend for a moment that they can live in don't believe that any woman fit to be a permit the seal herds to recoperate and inlay delegate will be a bit discouraged by crease, the animals will cease to exist, These are the facts in the matter, and no diplomatic hair-splitting can change or circumvent them.

Man, Mammon, and Daniels.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Kansas Farmer of Topeka, has been good enough to send us a copy of "Man Versus Mammon," by the Hon. PERCY DANIELS, some time Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas. "As it contains some 'Signals from the Kansas State House," say the senders, "as well as the details of a project for the release of the industrial masses from corporate bondage, we trust you will do us the favor to end your conclusions to the undersigned. Yours truly, H. A. HEATH, Agent; PERCY DANIELS, Author." Now, it seems unneces sary to say that THE SUN will do anything in reason for the release of the Industrial Masses, provided they are too straitly inclosed, and especially for the happiness of the Hon. PERCY DANIELS, whose eminence as an economist and as a corrector of the inordinancy of wealth is well known even at the East. Among his famous works are 'A Crisis for the Husbandman," with supplement, "American Despots to the Rear," 'A Sunflower Tangle," "Cutting the Gor dian Knot," and "Blank Petitions and Resolutions for Use in Other States." The Hon, PERCY DANIELS thinks in the town of Girard, and by means of blank petitions and resolutions he is circulated all over the United States. It could be wished that he had not employed an agent in disseminating "Man Against Mammon." He should deal directly with the unreleased Industrial Masses. An agent smacks of plutocracy. In the work of mammonization agents have long been employed, and often at enormous rates. It could have been wished, too, that Mr. DANIELS had not chosen to copyright large portions of his defence of man against the god of this world. Neither Man nor the Industrial Masses can be freed by means of monopoly. Even upon the Hon, PERCY DANIELS the deadly octopus seems to have planted a plethora of feet.

The Hon. PERCY DANIELS has "sighted hostile flag," and also a tremendous vampire rat with a castellated nest:

"During the years since then [the close of the civi var] a cunning and treacherous foe has been sucking the life blood and gnawing at the vitals of the requiet way, with plausible words on its tongue and a perfidious purpose in its heart, it has grown bolder and bolder as one success after another has crowned its cunning schemes, until, looking back over a record f brutal, of villatnous knavery and unprecorruption-a record of schemes of plunder un paralleled in history-it stands in the citadel of Su reme Power with the courts and the Legislatures at ts feet; while the plun lered people, dased and in con usion, are either groping in the dark for a chance relief from its barbarous oppressions, or are sending emissaries to the citadel, asking for guides to show hem the surest way to escape from its tyranoy.

Of course, the vampire rat with the castellated nest is the Money Power, "now vested with the authority of an absolute Dictator, which authority it now exercises with the greed of a MIDAS and the malignity of a NERO."

This is a specimen of Mr. DANIELS's prose. What he wants is a graduated income tax on "inordinate wealth," that is to say, possessions exceeding \$200,000, and incomes exceeding \$2,000; and when he breaks from poetical prose into rhyme, he s affecting:

"Then touch elbows for a nation, That again will give salvation. To the mass who've brought it glory: That will strangle supersti And consign to long perdition, The victous measures of the classes And work out a quick fruition. As wrong doers reach contrition, For the tolling, burdened masses And recall the ancient story."

For the benefit of persons who wish to b slarmed, Mr. DANIELS gives this advice : "Should other States respond to the Kansas bear from the dome of the State House, a call will be issued for volunteer Paul Reveres from every townshi meet at their respective county scats on a date in early summer, organize for a New Crusade, and tetalls to ride

Through every school district, berough, and farm" and gather recruits to remove the stone of tradition. of precedent, and of juggling court decrees from the doorway of the sepulchre of liberty.

"What say the totling millions of our sister States North and South, East and West?" The toiling millions in this part of the country will say that the best way for Kansas to raise money is by the imposition

of a Graduated Crank Tax.

## The Geological Survey.

In 1892 Senator WOLCOTT of Colorado made a speech in the Senate which resulted in reducing the appropriation for the United States Geological Survey for that year by \$240,000. He said that if the entire appropriation was cut off, the country would lose but little. A geological map of the country would cost more than the amount of the national debt. He did not believe in giving of the people's money for a survey which accomplishes no useful purpose." If the States wanted to make a geological survey of their territory, that was their own affair : but the nation as a whole should not be called upon to foot the bills.

Within the past five years Senator Wolcorr must have acquired enlarged views as to the practical value of the Geological Survey, or he would have relegated to his colleague, Senator TELLER, the painful duty of making known to the Senate the wishes of the Colorado Legislature. He has presented in the Senate a memorial from the Legislature of that State praying for a generous appropriation to enable the United States Geological Survey to continue and extend its examination of the mining regions in the States and Territories, and to carry forward the needed surveys; and urging, also, that the Reports be published more promptly, as much of their value depends upon prompt publication.

As a matter of fact, the work of the Geological Survey has been demonstrated to be of the greatest value, not only in the metalliferous districts but also in other parts of the country; and the general demand for more prompt publication of the Survey's Reports is accelerating considerably that usually slow process. The seventeenth annual report is out about a year before it was expected.

## Always on Top.

The boats of the Ville-de-Saint-Nazaire have once more thrown into light the wondrous work that can be accomplished in tiny craft. For four long days those boats lived in mountain seas and rode out two hard gales.

Thousands of lives have been saved by whaleboats, lifeboats, yawls, and dories, those stanch little conquerors of wind and waves, and the question has often been asked, How comes it that the little things can ride where large vessels sometimes founder? While no scafaring man would

all kinds of weather, every man of experience has been astonished more than once when, with a stubborn hand on the tiller, they have charged their advancing enemies and danced upon their crests. Even when obliged by overwhelming forces to fall back, their retreat has invariably been in good order and their losses generally small.

Now, seas, strange as it may appear to farmers, are sometimes tall and short, and the strength of a little boat often lies in its weakness. Short seas, in the language of boatmen, mean waves that run closely one after the other, and they may be remarkably tall. As a rule, they are the only seas, leaving out breakers on sand bars, that can swamp a lifeboat. On the other hand, the big wind waves in deep water are so long and clumsy that they cannot strike a little craft, because, like a feather or a cork, she is always on top. A huge wave rushing toward a yawl or a dory might be compared to a bull charging a butterfly. Angry waves sometimes act like sea monsters or wild beasts that fail to reach their prey. Baffled in every rush, they can only roar in fury and spit their hissing spray, until exhausted at last, they lie down to sleep, leaving the travellers to battle with one of the winds they dislike the most, the " white ash breeze."

# The Republicans promised currency reform in their platform.—Atlanta Journal.

That, Hocus, is a square no such thing. Can the Atlanta Journal become as mendacious as the New York Evening Post?

Mr. SHERMAN S. ROGERS, as the spokesman of the Civil Service Reform Association against the passage of the Black bill pending n the Legislature, declares that "the operation of the measure would work a practical confiscation of positions in the civil service for partisan purposes." The word "confiscation" embodies new idea in regard to officeholding. It places public positions on a par with property, personal and real. Such an assumption is un-American from every point of view.

The Buffalo Courier, in commenting on the alleged performance of ISAAC S. DEMENT of Chicago in writing in aborthand and correctly transcribing 402 words in a minute says: "On the matter of shorthand writing THE SUN corroborates the opinion of the Courier. When a man comes along that speaks at the rate of 300 words a minute be won't draw audiences, and the shorthand writers need not worry about him."

A short time since THE SUN discredited DE-MENT's claim, asserting that the swiftest reporter that ever lived, the late DENNIS F. MUR PHY, official stenographer of the United States Senate, never professed to be able to attain a speed of more than 220 words a minute. By way of justifying himself, Mr. DEMENT writes to the Courier as follows:

"There was a time when reporters asserted that 200 words per minute was reporting speed; that was when shorthand was in its infancy. Any one familiar with the procedure in courts knows that upon heated the attorney and the witness are talking at the same time. If we suppose that each is talking at no faster rate of speed than 130 words per minute we have the rate of 300 words per minute during the time both are talking. I vouchsafe the statement that there are thousands of reporters throughout the country who have little difficulty in making an absolutely verbatim

The logic of this statement is really the case of the merchant who sifted as many peas as he could into a bushel of potatoes and counted the whole as two bushels. Two lawyers do not talk at the same time in any court we know of, except, perhaps, very rarely, for a space of five or ten seconds. At such times the reporter doesn't assume to be a human phonograph, and to record both men's utterances simultaneously. He writes the words of one as they are spoken, and puts down the remarks of the other at the first opportunity, often several seconds after they are made. A strictly verbatim report of two speakers, both talking at once at the rate of 150 words for one minute was never made by any stenographer.

According to tradition, there was once a re porter with two sets of brains, each set independent of the other, who could record a speech with either hand or with both. For instance, while one-half of him was reporting the technicalities of a medical investigation involving such common-place terms as "glycosuria," "traumatism and "paræsthesia," the other half might report TALMAGE OF DEPEW.

Two hundred words per minute was the averge reporting speed when shorthand was in its infancy, writes this Chicago flyer; intimating that the present reporting speed is much greater than that. Nonsense, The pupils of threefourths of the shorthand schools in America are told that a speed of 125 words per minute will answer every requirement, and that if, by a rare hance, they should ever acquire a speed of 150 or 175 words, why, the work of law or Senate reporting would scarcely be fast enough to keep them in practice.

The Bryanites' pretence of representing the politics of Thomas Jefferson, who be lieved in equal rights and honesty of coinage, equals for humbug the Mugwump description of Wilson's own " tariff bill as a fuifilment of the Democratic pledge to "revenue only."

It doubtless seems strange to the shortsighted observer of the various movements in history that the struggle between the Crescent and the Cross is going on in Europe in the last years of the nineteenth century. That struggle began there more than a thousand years ago. and perhaps it is not far from its final end.

#### MORE FINDS AT KARNAK. Temple of Ramses III. and an Importan

ument Brought to Light by Mr. Legrain. LUXOR, March \$2,-During his excavations a Carnak, Mr. Legrain, one of the inspectors of the antiquities service, has brought to light a temple of Ramses III. in the twentieth dynasty. In this temple was found a statue of this King all broken to pieces. It is supposed that the work of de-struction was done by the Christians. All the fregments have been gathered and put together. A venue of ram-headed sphinzes has also been cleared, besides an immense yard, in which was discovered a huge stell in pinkish granite fou netres in length. On this stele are recorded all the properties belonging to the great temple of Ammor It is dated about 900 B. C. Tals document is conaldered as a very important one,

## News of the French Navy.

BREST, April 6.-Orders have been received from the Secretary of the Navy to begin the construcbattle ship of 12,052 tons displacement, to be called lêna. She will be provided with three triple ex pansion engines, acting on three screws and developing a total of 15,500 horse power, capable of produc ing, at forced draught, a speed of 18 knots. The boilers will be of a special new type, adapted to the use of both coal and petroleum as a fuel. The armsment will consist in four 305 millimetre guns, eigh 164 millimetres, eight 100 millimetres, and sixteen 47 millimetre guns. All except the four first ones will be rapid-fire guns.

The Lavoisier, a third-class cruiser of 2,317 tons, will be launched at Rochefort on April 17. It is previded with six water tube botters and two screws The speed is to be 20 knots, with 6,406 horse power.

Totlos, April 2 .- An accident, which might have re sulted in disaster, occurred on board of the new fron-ciad Jouréguiberry while practising off Toulon with her submarine torpedo tubes. Five torpedoes had already been discharged successfully, when the sixth one, for some unknown reason, prematurely exploded close by the exit of the tube. A big cowas felt on board, but no serious damage was done to the ship besides the disabling of the torpedo tube. However, the Joureguiterry was sent to the dry dock. It was found that the torpedo tube must be entirely

Longest Name in the Country From the Covington Commonwealth

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS. learly All the Congressionni Contests from the South This Year.

The Mississippi contest is in the Third district,

which extends from Claiborne county in the

northern State line along the Mississippi, and

has come to be known as "the shoestring dis-

trict." The controversies, which have arisen

from time to time against Mr. Catchings have

made this district well known in Washington

CURIOUS OFFERINGS BY VENDERS.

Huvers to Some Extent Found in the Streets

for Almost Anything.

called, if one dwells for a moment upon this sub-

the Roulevard last Sunday," said an observer

come. Last year the proportion was about 7 to

weaken the abdominal mustles, or what? It may

the seneciess and unbecoming humped posture

The pronounced character of the "monkey back"

lous speculation as to whether persons assuming

the pose might not become the victims of an incur-

with the body inclined forward at an angle of not

about 20 per cent, of their weight on the handle

bar. The out and out scorcher, with a back like a

mad tomeat's, is said to rest one-half of his weight

on the handles, and to bend his body at an angle of

Last summer a good many New Yorkers who had

cerned their position in the saddle, were very poor

worked the desired reform, and now the unsightly,

dyspeptic-looking, monkey-backed cyclist appears

Information About Greece.

The mean temperature of Greece is 64 degrees

No part of Greece is forty miles from the sea or

About one-half of the population are agricultur-

It is the only country in the world whose armics are provided with the Gras gans and paper-covered

The Greek flag to a white cross on a blue ground-

Greece is more thickly populated than any other

It has few rivers and many hills. None of the

former is navigable, and many of the latter are

Its present boundary limits were determined by

an arrangement among Great Britain, France, Russia, and Turkey, concluded at Constantinople on

Only about 70,000 of the inhabitants speak any

language other than Greek, and only about 20,000

profess any religion other than the orthodex.

The chief characteristics of the average Greek are

his inquisitiveness, fondness for excitement, love

f discussion, desire for knowledge, an apiltude

intense than those of any other country in the

world lying in the same latitude, Gell once re-

marked that in travelling through the Morea in

March he found "summer in Messenia, spring in

Laconia, and winter in Arcadia, without having

Weyler's Peace in Pinnr del Blo.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

engines have been wrecked in the past three

On the railroad which is operated westward rom Havana into the province of Pinar del Rio seven

by the insurgents. Troops patrol the line of the road

every day. The stations are forts. The towns are

garrisoned. In addition there are stateen different

Spanish commands with roving commissions moving

moved beyond a radius of lifty miles."

country in Europe, with the exception of Swede

It has a population of 2,187,208.

It is called "Helias" by its people,

It has an area of 24,977 square miles

the Bavarian colors and the Greek cross,

nore than twenty five degrees, and to rest only

10: seven humped backs in ten ciders.

comment and ridicule.

to have had his day.

Vahrenbelt.

eart ridges

July 21, 1882.

ten from the hills.

ats and shepherds,

Easter is here again, and, looking at it from a purely secular point of view, the whole world loices. Of all the festivals of the year There are sixteen contested election cases in best, for its characteristic is hope. With the the House of Representatives this year, and, unbursting buds, the opening blossoms, the like the experience of previous Congresses, yet balmy breezes, and the rich growth of had nearly all these contests come from Southern house flowers, that make the town so hards States and principally from districts in which, loveller than the country, the heart grows heretofore, the Democratic lead has been great. lighter. Evils that sting and burn during win There are four contests in the delegation from ter soften and almost vanish at the coming of Mabama-an unusual number. There are two these harbingers of summer. Even the amatism contests from Tennessee, one from Delaware, and ill temper flee before them, and man and man one from Mississippi, one from Kentucky, three from Virginia, and two from South Carolina

ture unite in welcoming them. The complications of grand opera weigh heavily on music lovers just at present. The directors and stockholders have had a heat thing southern portion of the State clear up to the in straightening them out, and the public and probably have to skip this year of grace and look forward to 1898 for the return of the incomparable artists who have been the joy and pride of our city these three years past, and to whose unrivalled presentations of the works of the great composers our ears have become fa-

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

and for a considerable time J. R. Chalmers was a Republican contestant. The vote in Mismiliar and our hearts attuned. sissippi has been so much reduced under the re-The supplementary season of last week was strictions of suffrage established by the new not a glittering success, and the predictions, that Constitution that the total vote of an entire the management had blundered in giving it when it did, were pretty well fulfilled. Great artists are disheartened at an array of empty boxes, and a yawning chasm, such as the club box has presented, takes the heart con out of them. Many prominent society possile among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Paris Whitney, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Commer Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. and Miss Clews, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, came to the rescue and were to be seen from time to time, but all the rest were conspicuously absent.

strictions of suffrage established by the new Constitution that the total vote of an entire Congressional district is much less than that of an ordinary New York ward. The shoestring district of Mississippi includes ten counties. In them at the last election Mr. Catchings, the Democratic candidate, received 3,069 votes. There were two Republicans running against him, a regular Republican, who received 369 votes, and an independent Republican, who received 582. It is the former who is making the contest. The position of the Republican party in the State of Mississippi at last year's election was assuredly not a dignified one. The State is overwhelmingly Democratic and all its Republican voters combined, even if not disfranchised by constitutional statute, could hope to make but little more than a fair show in opposition. Yet they ran two rival McKinley electoral tickets and two Congressional candidates in nearly every district. One of the McKinley tickets polled 2,785 votes in all the seventy-five counties of the States. The other McKinley electoral ticket polled 2,338. Bryan's vote was 58,000. In some of the districts in which the Republicans had least chance of success their factional divisions were most pronounced. In the Fifth district, for instance, lying on the Alabama border, the Democratic vote was 10,000, and the Populist vote 2,200. There were two Republican candidates in the field in this district. One received 212 votes; the other received 142.

There are also contests from two other districts, one in New York, and one in Oregon. The New York contest is from a Westchester county district and does not turn on any question of fraud, false counting, or disfranchisement, but on the legal effect of a Supreme Court decision. There were two aspirants for the Republican momination, one favored by the Robertson and the other by the anti-Robertson faction. The former was declared to be entitled to have his name printed on the Fregularity of the sitting member a certificate of nomination. Operatic disappointments are not the only ones however, that have been sprung upon so clety during the closing days of this somewhat dreary Lent. For the first time since its organ ization the Coaching Club has decided not to give its annual parade, to the chagrin of a vast number of people who delight in its show and glitter and turn out in crowds to gaze upon its well-appointed coaches, its blooded horses, men, and lovely women. Time was in the early days of the club when this parade was the event of the spring season and women intrigued for a seat on one of the coaches as any iously as they did for a card to a Patriar his ball. Even after Mr. August Belmont and Mr. Francis R. Rives had become elderly mentilled sat as proudly on their box seats and handled the reins over their matchless teams with as much spirit and dignity as in their younger days, while Prescott Lawrence, Delancey Kane, Frederick Bronson, and others who are now the veterans of the club, were a ways on hand with their handsome wives is slie them. A galaxy of pretty women in light sum mer array, their hands and laps full of roses and violets, sat behind and exchanged smiles and greetings with friends and acquaintances who ined the avenue to see them pass, A large A street vender said that anything that might number of the original subscribers are still be offered could be sold in the street. Some members of the club, and not more than three things sell better than others, and for some the or four are incapacitated by absence or mourt demand is more continuous than for others, but ing from joining in the procession this year. It buyers can be found for anything if the article is to be regretted, therefore, that there is no brought to their attention. A knowledge of spirit or enthusiasm enough among those who this fact prompts the offering sometimes of remain to make a fair showing for the benefit of curious things, or things that at first thought thousands who are never likely to see four-inseem curious; that one would not expect to see hands within the limits of a Horse Show, which offered in this way. But the fact will be rescems to be the only place in these days where

> Invitations are out from Mrs. Neilson for the wedding reception of her daughter, Miss Mary Isabelle Neilson, and Mr. Arthur Kemp, on Thursday, April 29, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

they are on exhibition.

called, if one dwells for a moment upon this subject, that there are always people to be seen standing around looking at these novel offerings. Their novelty altracts some attention, and then there are more or less people who want the things.

Here was a man, for instance, selling files; nothing whatever but files, of which he had a push cart full. There were files of various sizes, and of all kirds; flat files, half-round, square, three-cornected, and rat-tail. All at uniform prices of 5 cents each, or six for a quarter. And there was a fair trade doing in these files. The many people who pass in the course of the day along a busy city street have manifold wants. Some among them want files.

Files cannot be sold steadily by street venders, as many other things are—there is a limit to the quantity that this market will absort, but there is some sale for files in the street, and there is for pretty much everything that is offered. The same mail brought eards of invitation from the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of Trinity Church to be present at the 200th arniversary of the granting by King William III. of England of their charter of incorporation, to be commemorated by a public service on the 5th day of May next. There will be a flavor not only of sanctity but of antiquity about the bi-centenary celebration that will recommend is to thoughtful people.

Conversions to the Roman Catholic communion spiong well-known people have been frequent of late, and Col. Delancey Kane has given to St. THE MONKEY-BACKED WHEELMAN. Gabriel's Church at New Rochelle as a memorial of his recent conversion an artistically sculp-He Is Happily Passing Away in the Greater tured altar which will be in place to-day. Mr. Duncan Elliott is also credited with having for "Out of a hundred wheelmen that I counted on saken the faith of his fathers, but as yet has "there was only one 'montey back." And that is about the correct ratio now, taking cyclists as they made no public admission of it. The rumor that comes from abroad that Mrs. Ogden Goele: has been or is about to be formally received into the Roman Catholic Church is, however, emphats What has wrought the change? Have cyclists

cally depied by her family in this country. found that being doubled up like a jack knife tends There will be a gathering of Roman Catholic deform the splual column, contract the lungs, in Paris for the wedding of Miss Helen Carpa and Mr. Herbert Robbins, as the Carroll family be that pride has had something to do with it, and of Maryland are devoted adherents of the and that the wheelmen have become averse to sequing the Church. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have paim for graceful riding held exclusively by their sters. Wheelwomen, as a rule, have never struck Henry Sloane salled last week with her brocher

the prospective bridegroom. which has made the wheelmen the objects of much Among the passengers by the Tentonic on among New York riders has led to not a little anx-A. Duer and Miss Katharine Duer, Mrs. 11 hard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Lamer, Mrs. John Minture, the Mesers de Reseke and other mouders able affliction. Cyclists have been cautioned to ride the opera troupe. Mr. Perry Belmont has also gone abroad.

The engagement is just announced of 21 as Sara Thomson, daughter of Dr. William son of Philadelphia and nieve of Mr. Par-Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania road, to Mr. Frederick N. Watriss, a young law yer of this city, a graduate of Harvard and member of the Kwickerbocker Club. observed bleyele riders in other places had a con-viction that our wn wheelmen, so far as con-

The marriage of Miss Daisy Gordon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon of Cleveland, O., which will be solemnized to merror in >5 specimens. But time and experience seem to have Agnes's Chapel, will recall to old New York, 19 the late Henry A. Smythe, once Collector Port, and his three beautiful daughters. Mrs. Gordon was the cldest and Mrs. W. Hala

Jaffray the youngest. Miss Gordon is to harry a Mr. Maude of England. Aiken's Northern colonists have to serted their happy hunting grounds and turned to the restrictions and conventions in

of home life. Their houses at Member Brook and Westbury are open again, and three in week they are to be seen skipping over fences and ditches in an excited rare for their aniseseed bag. Preparations for the first meeting of the new racing club are going on with blisaful success. The best of sport is anticipated. The season at Rome has been a most brillians one, and is dying hard, as balls, concerts, and re-

ceptions are still going on, with only a few days' interregnum for the solemnities of Holy Week and Good Friday. As usual, there have been two parties in the social world who mingle in the larger functions, but each has its own little 101vate entertainments, from which all but my firm adherents are excluded. The one is known at the "Black" party, composed of the Pope's most devoted servants, who cluster around the limits at the Vatican, and the other, the "Whitewho are the loyal adherents of King Hambers and his gracious Queen. Americans have swarmed and flourished at both, but especially at the Vatican have American Roman Catherin received high honors. Among these who but a been admitted to private audiences are Mr. for learning, and aggressive patriotism.

The climate has two striking peculiarities—the heat in summer and the cold in winter are far more Frank A. Otis of Bellport, L. L. and his son, Mr. Otis having been made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, a distinction tower

conferred but once before upon an American-Mrs. Davis and the Misses Davis, courses of Mrs. Neilson; Mrs. and Miss McTavish, dailed ter and granddaughter of the late Gen. Forth Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. McCreery, Mr. O. is and Mr. Francis Otis were present at the small reception of the winter, which was myoned the Prussian Minister at Rome, Herr von Bulow, at the villa Santa Flora. A private letter says. "Rlooming plants adorned every corner and la air was heavy with their performe. The wh Diplomatic Corps were there, gluttering with or-ders and decorations, and the Cardinals, of whom there was an unusual representation is their brilliant red silk roles, made a mass of color in the rooms which rather collipsed the gargeousness of the women's gowns. Fortuna

generally in white." The same correspondent gives, with authority. the information that Miss Jane Campbell smar-riage to the Prince di San Faustino, which was to have been an event of the post-Lenten scuson, has been indefinitely postponed, the health the Prince being the only reason assigned.

either by accident or request, they were very

about in search of rebel bands. Yet that is the province where Gen. Weyler insists that peace reigns. No Sunday Ball in Cleveland

From the Cleveland Leader. If, as reported by Prof. Ciney, Mayor McKisson has clared his opposition to Sunday baseball, it may be regarded as settled that there will be no